"WHEN THE PRESS COMPROMISES TRUTH, IT CEASES TO BE THE GUARDIAN OF LIBERTY."

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CITY OF LANCASTER:

Chursday Morning, Sept. 8, 1859 SPEECH OF GOV. CHASE AT Sandusky.

REVIEW OF OUR STATE POLITICS. DEMOCRACY AND REPUBLICAN ISM CONTRASTED.

TOn account of the extreme length of this Speech, we can only publish a few extracts.-EDITOR.]

POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE STATE. Without further preface let me say to you, that as the parties are now organized. they took their origin from no very remote period. In 1851 we adopted our present dopted in a great part by the votes of a hat you what their course of action was. They was known as the Democratio party. The State government went into existence in January, 1852. From that time onward, our political history in this State may be.

The state government went into existence in January, 1852. From that time onward, our political history in this State may be.

When our State was thus ushered into our political history in this State may be

at Baltimore had adopted substantially the same platform-both had adopted it upon aggressions of slavery would not be terminated by the success of either party upon that platform, but, that the successful party would not be obliged to stand upon that, but would go on to further aggres-sions while the unsuccessful party would give itself to the strong sentiment in favor of free soil, which demanded and would demand, a different settlement of the slaveelected, and Mr. Pierce, whether he supposed the compromise measures were to demands were to be made, and that he was to be the instrument by which the Slavepower was to enforce these new demands. Then necessarily arose this new division of parties. Many of the Whigs of the compromise measures upon the theory that I have stated, that it was to be finality, that they were not to be compelled to submit to anything more; and when they found that they were to be disappointed, and when many Democrats found that they also were to be disappointed, they came together with the existing free-soil organization in a new party. The discussion upon the Nebraska bill signalized the ori-

State Constitution, there commenced new parties in our general affairs. Now what do we see? We see Whigs, Democrats, Free-soil men, men of native birth, men ment, their duty was plain. It was to exof foreign birth, men of all creeds, standong together in this Republican organiza-tion, animated, as I believe, by the same principles, in the main, which animated the old Republican party in the days of

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRA- he went on in the same career, and at the

Our State affairs, as you all know, during the first four years of this period, since the adoption of the new Constitution, was under what is called Democratic rule; (I no account. There were, besides that, in the mode I have pointed out, to conuse the word Democratic, not because I moreys deposited in unsafe places and such tractors, in payment of the work done, think it at all describes this party; it is a like, which, added to what is commonly and these certificates were actually, as I new party in substance and in fact, but I called the defalcation—deposited by him have been credibly informed, sold at a use the term simply because it is the name in various institutions as he alleged, in the discount of from twenty to twenty five by which they prefer to be named.) Our exercise of his rightful authority, where it per cent., and thus the contractors and State continued under the rule of this new proved to be insecure, and where it has laborors were fleeced, and nobody enriched party from 1852 onwards for four years. been in part lost to the State-making the except those who bought the certificates-What were the fruits of that rule?

considerable number of persons being now and six hundred thousand dollars. unable to effect an entrance into the already over-crowded Court-Room. The meet-ing adjourned to the grass plot in front of the building, and the speaker continued ditor, to the Governor, and to the transfer pay these, by which the labour had been over-crowded Court-Room. The meet-

My fellow citizens, there is more room outside of doors than there is in doors, I believe, and if you'are not as comfortable where you are as where you were, I trust have put the Governor, it seems, into a as it seems to me, of the Governor to re-frame, [laughter] and I trust that you are all satisfied with his appearance. [Laughthen take his chances before the tribunals achievement of the Democratic legislature all satisfied with his sppearance. [Laughter.] I am sorry that the ladies have not of his country, or immediately to cause a during the last two years. Let us look at a better opportunity of seeing if it is or prosecution under arrest, and to bring a it for a moment. not, a handsome picture. [Renewed laughter |.

from that point. If I fail I trust that my friends behind here—the reporters will make it all right in their reports.

I was saying that during four years commencing with the insuguration of the State government in 1852, under the new constitution, the party known as the Dem-ocratic party, had the reins of government State Constitution. It was framed and a. in this State, and I was proposing to show had the State government in all its branch-

It so happens that about the same period there was a new division of political urally engage the attention of the Legislamarket, and because it has not any comstoppens that about the same period there was a new division of political urally engage the attention of the Legislamarket, and because it has not any comstoppens that about the same period there was a new division of political urally engage the attention of the Legislamarket, and because it has not any comstoppens that about the same period there was a new division of political urally engage the attention of the Legislamarket, and because it has not any comstoppens that about the same period there was a new division of political urally engage the attention of the Legislamarket, and because it has not any comparties in the country. In 1852 as you ture would be the subject of finance, the petition; the practical result is, that it pays the safe plan it is the most convenient, but him from that bond. parties in the country. In 1802 as you all know, and disbursement of texation of their respective pro-shavery platforms at Baltimore, and the arrangement of texation, or rather of the compromise measures of 1850, in-cluding the fugitive shave set, as a final settlement of the Slavery question. We find too, while the Treasury system of texation one, it seems to me, who had any knowledge of political phytosophy, or of the history of parties could fail to see, that the tory of parties could fail to see, that the tory of parties could fail to see, that the texation of the compromise the sense of the In other words, there was no legislation whatever for the regulation of the Treasuthe theory, that the slavery question was to be finally settled by these measures, and any body who was acquainted with the spirit and history of the Slave power must have been pretty well assured, that the aggressions of slavery would not be terthe Whigs went with a portion of the Democrats to defeat proper measures .-Of that I have nothing to say, because I hold it for a certain truth that, when a party bas a majority—a clear majority—in the legislative and administative branches of a government that party is responsible for the administration of the affairs of that ry question. This anticipation was in fact government. If that be not so, there is Mr. Pierce was, as fyou know, no use to have any organization whatever and there is no responsibility at all. I take if, then, as a settled thing, which the settle the question or no, speedily found common sense of all mankind justifies, that that they did not settle it, but that new the party which has a clear majority in the ble for the legislation and for the adminis-tration of the government.

This party neglected, during its term of

four years during the whole term of the first Legislature, which held two sessions and during the two years of the succeeding Legislature which held one sessionto make any effective provisions whatsoever for the safe keeping of the public money

but left it entirely at loose ends. So much for legislation. Now for administration. Mr. Breslin was Treasurer; be was elected in 1861. To him was committed the custody of all your revenue of gin of this new party, and the result of every kind, as State Treasurer. Mr. Morthis discussion in the repeal of the Missou-re prohibition ushered it into existence and nor. As early as 1853, Mr. Breslin was consolidated it.

Thus you see, my fellow citizens, that at the time of the commencement, almost identical with our new existence under our benefit. What was it the duty of his associates in the State administration to do? That is the question which I address to an ment, their duty was plain. It was to ex-pose that misconduct to the people, to see to it that he was deprived of the trust pose that misconduct to the people, to see the misconduct to the people, to see the misconduct to the people of the trust fine, antimated, as I beliare, by the same principles, in the masin, which animated the trust which the thus unworthily fulfilled. Upon the principles, in the masin, which animated the days of Jefferson; and we see upon the other side. While and Damocraits, and I am script to any same men who once stood in the front ranks of the Free-coil bathet, united departs of the states to the causal scotlets. We have the people of the states of the publican report of the publican report of the policies. We have the people of the publicant report of the trust which the states so the actual scotlets. We have the people of the publicant report of the missing the mass of the policies. We have the post of the watching my notes. We have the word of our states and I am script to any sampled. Now this Democratic Legistration of the missing the missing the mass of the policies. We have the people of the publicant report of the watching my note. Who has got the watching my note of post in the result of one hundred milions of dollars. Well, now, Mr. Bachanan was elected. The watching my note of post in the mass of the state of the case of the first watching my note of the first watching my note of the policies. We have the post of him, shid a good made of the policies. We have the post of him, shid a good made of the policies. We have the post of him, shid a good made of the policies. We have the post of the middle of the policies. We have the post of the first watching my not wa

close of 1855, when he went out of office. he had abstracted, from the State Tressu- Mr. Backus had not enough to make the

What were the fruits of that rule? amount some three quarters, or near a someof whom I have been informed and [Here the speaker was interupted by million of dollars; but the defalcation which believe, were actually collectors upon the the expression of a desire that the meeting existed in point of fact, of which these was canal themselves. should adjourn to some larger place, a no account anywhere, was between five But the Legislature did not besitate a

agent at New York. I say that the exis speech from the window of the Sheriff's office, to an audience largely increasisfence of some defelcation, and that meas
ured by hundreds of thousands of dollars.

My fellow citizens, there is more room

was known. About that there can be no
most beneficial as well as economical maner question.

It seems to me that the duty of these offi- public interests-it is not right. that you will console yourselves by the re- cers to communicate this information imflection that I am not so either. They mediately to the people. It was the duty have put the Governor, it seems, into a as it seems to me, of the Governor to rebout the appointment, under the Constitu- I start by saying that I believe whatever tien, of a new Treasurer. That seems to plan is necessary for the security of the me to have been the duty of the Governor public funds, should be adopted. I be I was speaking to you up stairs upon me to have been the duty of the Governor public funds, should be adopted. I be the subject of our State affairs, and if I can and State officers. Did they do it? We lieve that the Treasurer ought to be held remember where I left off, I shall go on all know that these very State officers were responsible, beyond all preadventure, for from that point. If I fail I trust that my nominated for re-election upon the same all that he receives. If you add to that ticket with Mr. Breslin; they went on the the simple provision of law that all your same ticket with him, and thus gave to his revenue shall be collected either in specie

natter, showing the partisan character of kept until it is wanted for the public use; all this. There was the Hocking canal, - at least that is the theory of the subthat canal runs through an important coal treasury system. Well, under this the a new being, under the new Constitution, cause it so Lappens that they have no oth these two plans, as to which is the safer. alty of their bond. In hot haste, without thus expenditure of sixteen thousand dollars. It would cost some twenty or thirty thousand dollars to get their sanction, and although I would like very much to see your respected men ber down there again, and sithough I would like to see specie or notes authorized by the general these matters. They seldom refer to any thing in which the interests of the people they ought to be, coming from this country—yet I confess I was not so anxious to longs, and immediate accountability to see them that I thought it worth while to them.

> member in charge go on and repair the ca- None at all. Every Treasurer of every nal, and give certificates of the amount of county is left to receive just what money work done, and let the contractors get the pleases, and I suppose that in your their money upon them as they could. Of courty you pald in any money which course, the next Legislature would provide happened to te current among you. Did for the payment of the certificates, but in the meantime, where were the laborers to to be corrected. I know that the Tresur-

State of Ohio.

What mode remained? Why, to take of the counties, in most cases; received the money in the Treasury, just as the Le-whatever was paid to them by the prople, gislature would sanction it, if they were and that, I suppose was the case here there, and apply it honestly, and in good It was of course authorized by law, for the faith to the repair of this canal. Never law made no provision whatever as to the the thing all correct, would appropriate the money, the Treasurer paid the miney upon the order of Mr. Weddell, who happened on Indiana banks; you pay in notes of the to be a Republican, and his money was, as Kentucky banks; you pay in notes of the all agreed, honestly, faith ully, and econoture met this was reported to them, in the or silver, or notes authorized by the laws Wheatland. In that letter he said, intend-report of the Board of Public Works, by of your own State, but you pay in every- ing that it should be read by the American Eternal Punishment? the Treasurer and by myself as Governor. thing. Now, your Treasurer, we will say. Everything was laid before the Legislature. has ten thousand dollars in notes of the What did they do? Pay it? Not at all! Bank of Indiana, or in notes of some bank in Michigan. What is he doing with it? What did they do? Pay it? Not at all! Bank of Indiana, or in notes of some bank They made the excuse that there had been no appropriation of this money, and that the State Treasurer, in thus securing the interest of the State, had been guilty of great direliction of duty. Why, but two or three years before that, the Democratic as I may suppose, without making any sp-propriation for the payment of the interest on the public debt. You had to pay it.—

Did Gov. Medill send for the Legislature?

Not at all! But Mr. Morgen drew his watching my notes. Who has got the secure of some bank in Michigan. What is be doing with it? Paper! Has he doing with it? Watching what? Paper! Has he got the specie? No! He has got anything that he can convert into specie and I have a thousand dollars and I have a thousand dollars. There was no knowing that if the Democracy did not put forth its strong arm and resisted this tendency to extravagance, there was reason to apprehend that in the course of some short time the expenditures would reach the sum of one hundred millions of dollars. There was no knowing that if the Democracy did not put forth its strong arms but the expenditures would anything that he can convert into specie and I have issued to extravagance, there was reason to apprehend that in the course of dollars. There was no knowing that if the Democracy did not put forth its strong arms but the expenditures would anything that he can convert into specie to extravagance, there was reason to apprehend that in the course of dollars. There was no knowing that if the Democracy did not put forth its strong arms but the expendency to extravagance, there was the course of dollars. There was no knowing that if the Democracy did not put forth its strong arms but the expendency to extravagance.

B. Y. Do you believe in Infant Baptism

How did they do with Mr. Backus?-

This was known to all the public officers connected with the administration of serve, and yet they did not besitate one deprived of his earnings, but they refused What again was the duty of these agents? It seems to me it is not proper care of the BUB TREASURY.

knew what he was doing, the highest of your State, you have got the sub treas-sanction. Was that right? I think not. or in the hotes of the specie paying banks of your State, you have got the sub treasured. We need to make the was doing, the highest of your State, you have got the sub treasury of the U.S., with this simple difference, that under the sub-treasury of the green the paying banks of your State, you have got the sub-treasury of the U.S., with this simple difference, that under the sub-treasury of the green that under the sub-treasury of the paying banks of your State, you have got the sub-treasury of the was robbed, in point of fact, everybody to Dana, Ripley, Fry, Congdon, Doese, that under the sub-treasury of the was robbed, in point of fact, everybody to Dana, Ripley, Fry, Congdon, Doese, that under the sub-treasury of the paying banks of your State, you have got the sub-treasury of the was robbed, in point of fact, everybody to Dana, Ripley, Fry, Congdon, Doese, that under the sub-treasury of the was robbed, in point of fact, everybody to Dana, Ripley, Fry, Congdon, Doese, that under the sub-treasury of the was robbed, in point of fact, everybody to Dana, Ripley, Fry, Congdon, Doese, that under the sub-treasury of the was robbed, in point of fact, everybody to Dana, Ripley, Fry, Congdon, Doese, that under the sub-treasury of the was robbed, in point of fact, everybody to Dana, Ripley, Fry, Congdon, as nearly as I can recollect it, is require him to pay the money taken of him.

expend twenty or thirty thousand dollars Test our own system by that. What for that purpose. Is the provision in this law in regard to for that purpose. Is the provision in this law in regard to There was snother mode. To let the the receipt of moneys? Is there any? get money to live on, from day to day. I did not think this a creditable mode for the State of Ohio.

I er of the State received what wer was paid to him by the Treasurers of the counties, and I know that the Treasurers doubting that the Legislature, if they found funds to be received. Then what would micelly applied. Then when the Legisla- You are not required to pay either in gold

Treasury, and safe, very safe.

Suppose the foreign bank fails. You know much to your sorrow, the strong B.Y.

Lave no law in Obio by which you can reach it; it is subject to no legislation of yours; you cannot control it; your money by your own able, intelligent and excellent B.Y. it is entirely unsafe.

other respects. There is no provision in the sub-treasurers are this law by which the sub-treasurers are required to give bonds to the State for the of that? There is the arm. It is Demo- brought directly in co-tact? custody of the County Commissioners, exextension of the Democratic arm; but, I B. Y. What do you say of the soamined by no State authority. In this it
think the people are interested in it and
called Dans ites, who are said to control
your establishment? tem of the United States, and to this ex tent it is a question among Brigham Young's two hours with Horace to say anything.

Greeley.

B. Y. How general is monogamy bonds, in many instances, are good; whether they oblige the Treasurer in respects to the particular duties required by this act. If they are not good they have given no

bonds, and there is no security at all.

say in both these particulars this system

not only unsafe, but is entirely unlike the thing after which it has been named. A FCRCIBLE ILLUSTRATION. Here was the Treasurer of Coshocton but so he said. One thing, however, is by force; therefore, no occasion to hurry for the release of this gentleman. But, im-

these matters. They seldom refer to any and out of the way of salvation? action, but they go about the State for the purpose of telling the bountry that the Republican party is wild upon the subject of Slavery. They don't undertake to say a word, so far as I have seen any of their tianity as revealed in the Old Testament a word, so far as I have seen any of their speeches reported, upon any of the inatters which interest the people, but simply to talk about the universal niger question, as they call it. All that they seen to any of their size of Correct the structure of Correct the structure of Correct the Senatorial Nonigation.—The Senatorial Convention, held at Sunbury on Friday last, nominated T. C. Jones, Esq., of this county, by acclamation, as the Republican else." the negro, they not upon the principle so highly recommended in athletic contests. to take one of their own size. [Laughter.] But fellow citiseus, it does seem to me that we have other questions which interest us in this coufftry, besides this question of Slavery, and questions too, to which we should pay a good deal of attention.

I propose, before I talk about Slavery, to call your attention to some acts of Fed-

eral legislation. THE STRONG ARM OF DEMOCRACY. looking for the nomination for the Presidency. In 1852 he wrote a letter from to it. Wheatland. In that fetter he said, intend- B. Y .- Do you hold to the doctrine of

far as these banks are concerned. The they were raised to sixty-five millions. In B Y. Bo you preach the doutrine of banks have got the apecia, perhaps, and 1858 the strong Democratic arm was still Total Abstinence ? perhaps not. It is not in Ohio, at any rate; extended, and still in action, and the ex- H. G. You sir eq. is not, perhaps, within a thousand miles penditures of the government went up, inof Ohio, and yet we are told this is a Substead of down, to eighty one million of dol- H. Treasury, and safe, very safe. lars, I believe, in 1859, this year, as you don't.

is gone, and how are you to get redress?

You can sell the notes to a broker if they are worth any thing, and if not you get nothing. That is what they call the Sub-Trearcury system—a safe system! I say thankful for that, there is every reason better.

B. 1. Bo you believe in the Broad Charch?

H. G. We haven't decided.

B. Y. Do you believe in the Broad Charch?

H. G. Cartainly: the broader the thankful for that, there is every reason better.

proper performance of the duties required cratic. There is the expenditure. No body of them by what is called the Sub-Treasury act. They give bonds to the County which is not worthy the attention of Demo-Commissioners, and those bonds are in the cratic orators; they are satisfied with the been exposed to.

NO OTHER PAPER HAS IT. GOLGOTHAN (sometimes called New York,] July 13,

To the Editor of the Utah Polygamist I went this morning, by appointment, to meet Horses Greeley, Editor-in-Chief of the Tribune, who had expressed a willingness to receive me at 3 A. M.

The office is in Spruce street, next door day? County robbed the other day—so he said; to the Saturday Press Building.

H. G. No. They are engaged in he may have been robbed, or he may not.

I was cordially welcomed at the door cetting up Monday's Tribune, which we

DEMOCRATIC SPEECHES.

I understand that our friends in different parts of the State very seldom refer to these matters. They seldom refer to any

H. G.—Yes, substantially.
B. Y.—Apart from this, in what re spect do your doctriaes or isms differ

the Cent; not by any means as equal, nor even identical, but as being the sinners

B. Y.--Do you believe in a personal Devil--a distinct, conscious, spiritual being, whose nature and acts are essentially malignant and evil? H. G .- We do. B. Y.—How do you designate him? H. Q.—As the Printer's Devil.

B. Y.—Do you believe in he doctrine A few years ago Mr. Buchanan was of Total Depravity?

oking for the nomination for the Presi
H. G.—We do, and endeavor to live up

Do you practice it ?

Some of us do; but most of us

Do you believe in Spiritualism?

is entirely unsafe.

UNBAFETY OF THE STRIKE.

But it is not only unsafe in this, but in the expenditures will be raised to over with which your people are generally re-

among you?

H. G. Couldn't say, Each one determines what is his individual daty and

goes and does it. B. Y. How do you regard what is commonly called the Christian Sabbath H. G. As a divinely appointed day of

B. Y. Do your pri ters rest on that

by a fugitive hegro, who took me up in a consider to be a "work of mercy." We

After partaking of all apple and a glass sation, wherein much was said incidentalfor the release of this gentleman. But, immediately after he was said to have been robbed, he rushes to the Legislature, and there he asked his Democratic brethren to release him and his securities from the penask some questions bearing directly on to his views and to acquiesce fully in his these, if there were no objections.

Mr. Groeley avowed his willingness to with grammatical accuracy; but with little answer to all pertinent inquiries, and the apparent hesitation, though he evidently

surprise me if they should at an early day ask to jeiu us. I hope not, as we should be under the necessity of declining the Connection.
Yours folygamically, Baugham Young.

Saturday Press.

as they call it. All that they seem to say is "nigger, nigger, nigger," I don't know but that in discussing and assailing the negro, they act upon the principle so we believe in the Dollar, the Dime, and the nomination of Mr. Jones, the delethe nomination of Mr. Jones, the delegates cordially approving of that action presented a united front, and their brethren of Licking heartily concurred in the selection, neither presenting nor desiring to present a condidate from their county. The best possible feeling pervaded the convention, and after a careful and thorough survey of the field, the delegates seperated with a confident assurance that the volere of the district would by a de-

cisive majority ratify the nomination through the bailet boxes on the second Tuesday of October next.

Mr. Presley N. O'Bavan, of Licking county, was declared the nomines for Nember of the State Board of Equaliza-

Mr. Jones has spent the greater portion of his life in our county—is well known to her citizens generally—and in saying that he will it elected discharge his responsible duties with ability and fidelety, we but affirm the universal sentiment of the Republicans of the county. Mr. O'Banan is one of the best farmers

of Licking county-a gentleman of marked intelligence— and in every way most admirably culculated to discharge in a satisfactory manner the duties of the post for which he is proposed.—Belaward